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Wycliffe Bible Translators

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TRANSLATOR'S ETHNOLOGUE

for

Intercessors, Translators, Missionaries, and Mission Councils

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Fourth Edition

Elaborate descriptions and classifications of the world's fauna and flora have been published in countless books and articles. Similar undertakings for the languages spoken in the world today have lagged far behind...only a few relatively rare and inaccessible lists and descriptions being available for many language areas.

For the Christian who feels burdened with the urgency of giving the Word of God to every man in his own tongue, this want is most distressing, since it seriously handicaps him in praying, planning and working toward the goal of vernacular Scriptures for every "nation and kindred and people and tongue."

Several volumes of data regarding the tribes and languages still without the Word should be printed. Until someone with the requisite vision, skill and resources undertakes this, however, we have felt it not inappropriate to begin a modest listing organized on the following lines:

1. The list, for the present at least, will be mimeographed for maximum economy.

2. Since the language and translation situation is continually changing, the list should be continually supplemented and revised with fresh data. It is hoped that subsequent volumes will expand their indexes to include earlier volumes.

3. The accuracy and authenticity of the data is not guaranteed, except that the source of the information is given in every case, and individuals quoted are, in nearly every case, missionaries who have had first hand contact with, or knowledge of, the tribe and language mentioned. Information will always be dated.

4. In the interests of brevity, data will be kept condensed to as small a compass as possible.

5. Every attempt will be made to give recognition to all organizations which have undertaken to give the Scriptures to these tribes. Failure to do so, however, in any particular case, should not be interpreted as intentional discrimination, but simply as lack of data at time and place of editing.

6. Much of the material was taken from previous editions prepared at the Wycliffe School of Linguistics, Berwick, Victoria, Australia, and at Grand Forks, North Dakota. This edition is being prepared in Norman, Oklahoma. Additional copies of this may be obtained from the Wycliffe Bible Translators, Box 870, Glendale 5, California.

Fourth Edition

Elaborate descriptions and classifications of the world's fauna and flora have been published in countless books and articles. Similar undertakings for the language problem in the world today have lagged far behind, only a few relatively pure and inconsequential data are available for very large language areas.

For the Operation Wild Tongue burdened with the energy of either the Word of God to every man in his own tongue, this work is most disconcerting. Since it seriously hampers him in creating planning and working toward the goal of "Scriptures Scriptures for every nation and language and tongue."

Several volumes of data regarding the tribes and languages will appear the word should be printed. Until someone with the essential vision, skill and resources undertakes this, however, we have felt it our bounden duty to begin a volume listing organized on the following lines:

1. The list, for the present at least, will be abbreviated for maximum economy.

2. Since the language and tribal situation is constantly changing, the list should be continually updated and revised with fresh data. It is hoped that subsequent volumes will record their trends in indicate earlier volumes.

3. The accuracy and quality of the data is not guaranteed, because the source of the information is given in every case and individuals quoted are, in most cases, missionaries who have had first hand contact with, or knowledge of, the tribe and language mentioned. Information will always be dated.

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NORTH AMERICA

Apache of New Mexico, USA, and Arizona comprise four groups with three dialects. No translation has been done and no practical alphabet has been produced. Smaller tribes around the Grand Canyon are still waiting for the Word of God in their language. -Turner Blount, WBT, '52.

Arapaho and Shoshone of Wyoming are bilingual. The Arapaho number 1,733 and the Shoshone 1,559. There are Catholic and Protestant missionaries working among them. -W.W. Palmer, Supt. Wind River Indian Agency, Fort Washakie, Wyoming, '52.

Assiniboine, Crow, Mohave, Ute, Zuñi, and Ponca are some tribes having no part of the Scriptures in their language. Of these, the Crow are rapidly assimilating English; the Utes are retaining their language and culture. -Philip Howard, SIL, '52.

Blackfoot, Haida, Kwakiutl, Micmac, Malisect, Nez Percé, Oneida, Seneca, Tsimshian, Shawnee, Osage, and Winnebago are tribes having only part of the Bible in their language. Some of these are rapidly assimilating English. Others continue to prefer their own language.

Carrier, Chipewyan, Beaver, Sekani, Slave, Yellowknife, Dogrib, Hare, Nahani, Loucheux constitute one branch of the Athapaskan stock. These are small tribes numbering only a few hundred, with the exception of the Chipewyan. They speak very distinct dialects. The Loucheux have the whole Bible, the Slaves and the Chipewyan the New Testament, but these are apparently not in use. The Beaver has parts of the New Testament, but these, too, may not be in use. The Carriers live in central British Columbia; number 1,000 or more. The Nahani live in the Yukon; number several hundred.

Chippewa (Ojibway) of northern Michigan and Wisconsin have had the Bible translated many years ago, but it is apparently not being used now. Some of the Indians of the lower peninsula of Michigan use both Ottawa and Chippewa, which they say are very similar. Several gospel records have been produced for them by Gospel Recordings. Rev. Troy McAllister, CMA, does missionary work among those of the Menominee Indian reservation in Wisconsin. There are a few Pottawatomies and other scattered groups in that area. -A.A. Glen, H.L.I.B.M., '52.

Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee of Oklahoma have had some translated materials, but these are little used. They need to be revised as to both orthography and translation. -Elliott Canonge, WBT, '52.

Hopi have a translation which is allegedly inadequate.

Shoshone and Paiute Indians of Nevada and Idaho have asked for vernacular Scriptures. -Elliott Canonge, WBT, '52.

WBT is doing translation work in the following languages: Comanche, Navaho, Papago. -WBT '53.

Apache of New Mexico, USA, and Apiaca controlled four groups with three dialects. No translation has been done and no practical alphabet has been produced. Smaller tribes around the Grand Canyon are still waiting for the Word of God in their language. -Turner Blume, WGI, '92.

Arapaho and Blackfoot of Wyoming are differed. The Arapaho number 1,(3) and the Blackfoot 1,559. There are Catholic and Protestant missionaries working among them. -L.W. Palmer, Cogt. Wind River Indian Agency, Fort Washakie, Wyoming, '92.

Assiniboine, Cree, Cree, Ojibwa, Pie, Sioux, and Tonto are some tribes having no word of the Scriptures in their languages. Of these, the Cree are really speaking English; the Cree are retaining their language and culture. -Philip Howard, WGI, '92.

Blackfoot, Haida, Kwakiutl, Micmac, Montagnais, Nez Perce, Quaiti, Sarcee, Tsimshian, Ucanaga, Ulnie, and Kiliwhiqin are tribes having only part of the Bible in their languages. Some of these are really speaking English. Others continue to prefer their own languages.

Cherokee, Chippewa, Beaver, Creek, Elem, California, Choctaw, Dakota, Mohawk, Kootenay, Nez Perce, Sioux, Ute, Wichita, Yakima, Yuma, Zuni, Navajo, Pima, Pueblo, Tewa, Tiwa, Tohono O'odham, Yaqui, Yavapai, Yokuts

MESOAMERICA

MEXICO:

Aztec The Mexican Indian Mission has done some translation in the Tamazunchale dialect, where they also have a Bible school, and in the Huauchinango dialect, where there are several groups of believers. -R.S. Pittman and Harold Key, WBT, '53

Yucateco The Presbyterian (USA) Mission is carrying on evangelization and translation work among this Mayan group.

WBT is doing translation work in the following languages: Seri, Yaqui, Mayo, Tarahumara, Northern Tepehuán, Southern Tepehuan, Cora, Huichol, Michoacán Aztec, Tetelcingo Aztec, East of Pachuca Aztec, Guerrero Aztec, Puebla Aztec, Tehuacán Aztec, Isthmus Aztec, Pame, Mazahua, Mezquital Otomí, State of Mexico Otomí, Eastern Otomí, Tenango Eastern Otomí, Tarascan, Tepehua, Zapotitlán Totonaco, Apapantilla Totonaco, Guerrero Mixteco, High Mixteco, Low Mixteco, Trique, Teneuxila Cuicateco, San Andrés Teotilalpam Cuicateco, Chatino, High Chinanteco, Low Chinanteco, Popoloca, Mazateco, Sierra Juárez Zapoteco, Villa Alta Zapoteco, Miahuatlán Zapoteco, Isthmus Zapoteco, Northern Mixe, Southern Mixe, Popoluca, Zoque, Huave, Chontal of Oaxaca, Huaxteco, Chontal of Tabasco, Tsotsil, High Tseltal, Low Tseltal, Chol, Lacandon, Tojolabal. -WBT, '53

Translations are needed in the following languages and dialects: Cucapá almost entirely monolingual, about 43 families, Tipai (Digueño) little known, Kiliwi little known, Sayula de Alemán somewhat bilingual, about 4,000, Kikapoo, Ostotitla Aztec, Santa María de los Montes Aztec, Southeast of Puebla Aztec, Teziutlán Aztec, West of Iguala Aztec, Plains East of Puebla Aztec, Mazatlán Mazateco, Chicahuitlán Mazateco, Soyaltepec Mazateco, Ayautla Mazateco may use translation being done in Huautla dialect, Pápalo Cuicateco, Choapam Zapoteco, Valley Zapoteco, Ocotlán Zapoteco, and other dialects of Totonaco, Popoluca, and Oaxaca Chontal. -WBT, '53.

GUATEMALA:

Quiché, Cakchiquel, and Mam have the New Testament in their languages

Translation work is being done in the following languages: Chuj, Kanjobal, Kekchi, Chortí, Pocomchí, Black Carib, Aguacateco, Ixil. -WBT, '53

Jacalteca 12,000 people in four towns. Main town quite bilingual. In the Central American Mission field. -WBT, '53.

Pocomam Central 10,000 people. Established churches. Not sure of exact need. Fairly bilingual. In the Central American Mission and Presbyterian Mission fields. -WBT, '53.

Tzutujil 24,000 people. Closely related to Cakchiquel. Adaptation of Cakchiquel New Testament may be sufficient. Established church. In the Central American Mission field. -WBT, '53

MESOAMERICA

MEXICO:

Jalisco. The Mexican Indian Mission has done some translating in the Guatemalan dialects, where they also have a Bible school, and in the Huasteca Indian dialect, where there are several groups of believers. -R.-. Pittman and Harold Ley, WMI, '43

Yucatan. The Presbyterian (USA) Mission is carrying on evangelistic and translation work among this Indian group.

WMI is doing translation work in the following languages: Spanish, Jacalteco, Tarahumara, Problem Tzeltal, Southern Tzeltal, Quiche, Mixtecan Areas, Lacandone Aztec, Huichol, Huasteca, Tepehuan, Cuicatec, Zapotec, Chinantec, Mixe, Chontal, Tarascan, Otomi, Mazahua, Jacaltenango, Cakchiquel, Tzotzil, Tzutujil, Mam, Kekchi, Pocomchi, Pocomam, Ixil, Aguacatec, Chuj, Tojolabal, Mixe, Chontal, Tepehua, Zapotecan, Huichol, Cora, Tarahumara, Tepehuan

Uspanteca Closely related to Quiche. Quiché New Testament may do. A few believers. In the Primitive Methodist Mission field. -WBT, '5

Translation need uncertain: Pocomam Oriental very similar to Pocomam Central, Lacandon Chol, Lacandon del Norte, Mopán, Yucateco also in Mexico, Quiché has two more dialects which may need separate translations. -WBT, '53.

SOUTH AMERICA

BOLIVIA AND ARGENTINA:
Mataco (Vejoz) People of Bolivia and Argentina being reached by a Swedish Mission. Several are Christians. Gospels and Acts were translated c1930. -BSR, '52.

BRAZIL:
Bahairi a tribe of about 250. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Bororo numbering 500, in Motto Grosso, have a few portions of chapters translated, the tract "The Way of Salvation", and a few choruses. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Chavante a larger tribe of 3,000 in Northern Motto Grosso, who have nothing translated. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Cojabi numbering 300, is another tribe which has no witness and is dying out. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Guaycuru A tribe of 500 in the Motto Grosso state, for whom nothing has been translated. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Juruna A tribe of about 300, have never had a witness. -T.Y., SAIM.

Komaiura A tribe of about 125, are also dying out, have no witness. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Kurihuru and Kolapolo together are 300, without a witness and are dying out. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Mehinaho about 100 people for whom nothing has been done. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Nafuqua numbering only 25, and dying out. No translation. -Tom Your SAIM, '52.

Nhambiquara (Nambiquara, Nambikwara) Numbers from 500-1,000. The group is located north of the Serra dos Parecis, between the Papagaio and Roosevelt Rivers. There are possibly 7 believers, but no translation. There are two language groups which carry on trade with each other even though there is difficulty in understanding one another. -Tom Young and Robert E. Meader, SAIM, '52.

Tereno A tribe of 800, also in Motto Grosso. They have the Gospel of John. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Yuracares closely related to Moseke, whose New Testament was do. a few believers. In the Primitive Methodist Mission Field, -Mr.,

Translation need undertaken: Pocomam Quiché very similar to Pocomam Central, Istmeno Chol, Lacandon del Norte, Yuraca. Yuracares also in Mexico, Mosoke has two more dialects which may need separate translations. -MT, '53.

SOUTH AMERICA

BOLIVIA AND ARGENTINA:

Matacos (Mataco) people of Bolivia and Argentina being reached by a Spanish Mission. Several are Christians. Gospels and Acts were translated 1930. -SAM, '52.

BRAZIL:

Tenharim a tribe of about 250. -Tom Young, SAIL, '52.

Jurupe number in 500, in Matto Grosso, have a few portions of Gospels translated, the great "The Way of Salvation", and a few chapters. -Tom Young, SAIL, '52.

Uaranjeba a larger tribe of 3,000 in northern Matto Grosso, who have nothing translated. -Tom Young, SAIL, '54.

Tolaba numbering 300, in another tribe which has no witness and is dying out. -Tom Young, SAIL, '52.

Chamacura A tribe of 500 in the Matto Grosso state, for whom nothing has been translated. -Tom Young, SAIL, '52.

Jumma A tribe of about 300, have never had a witness. -T.Y., SAIL,

Aguaiura A tribe of about 125, are also dying out, have no witness. -Tom Young, SAIL, '52.

Kumbrum and Kalapalo together are 300, without a witness and are dying out. -Tom Young, SAIL, '52.

Mutatebo about 100 people for whom nothing has been done. -Tom Young, SAIL, '52.

Nafuqua numbering only 25, and dying out. No translation. -Tom Young, SAIL, '52.

Mutilugera (Nambiquara, Kanhiwara) Number from 500-1,000. The group is located north of the serra dos Parecis, between the Tapajoz and Roosevelt Rivers. There are possibly 7 dialects, but no translation. There are two language groups which carry on trade with each other even though there is difficulty in understanding one another. -Tom Young and Robert H. Parker, SAIL, '54.

Tecuna A tribe of 800, also in Matto Grosso. They have the gospel of John. -Tom Young, SAIL, '52.

Trumai A tribe of about 40, dying out. No witness. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Woura A tribe of 125, dying out. No witness. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

Iranxe A tribe of about 100, located near the tributaries of the Rio de Sangue in northern Matto Grosso. No believers, no translation. Some preaching has been done in their language. Many have died from colds through contact with civilization. -Robert E. Meader, SAIM, '52.

CHILE:
Mapuche Partly bilingual, but prefer own language. -Leal, WBT, '53.

COLOMBIA:
Arnos A tribe of 2,000 having nothing translated. -Tom Young, SAIM.

Goajira living in northern Colombia, number 2,500. Mark and John have been translated into this language by Bill and Ethel Thompson of SAIM. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

DUTCH GUIANA:
Arawak 1750, Carib 1250, Lowland 3000, Waray. Near Brazilian border: Highland 1000, Oyana 350, Trio 780, Okomayana, Wama. -WBT, '53.

ECUADOR:
Aunale, Awishira, Camsa, Cañari, Caranque, Cayapa 300, Coaiquer 2,000, Cofan, Colorado, Coronado, Gae, Malaba, Manta, Neva, Oa, Palta and Malacato, Pasto, Pinche, Pioji, Quillachinga, Semigae and Comacor, Sioni, Tuei, Witoto, Yumbo, Zaparo. -WBT, '53.

FRENCH GUIANA:
Need for reaching dying tribes. -Leal, WBT, '53.

PARAGUAY:
Macca of Paraguay have had no linguistic work done on their language. Lengua includes several dialects. Anglican missionaries have done some translation in one dialect. Mennonite missionaries are working in another dialect. Sanapana, Angiaté, and Toba are considered Lengua dialects, but little actual work has been done on them. Chulupe are being reached by the Mennonites, but no translation yet.
Moro are a nomadic and savage tribe, with whom no friendly relationship has yet been established. New Tribes Mission is hoping to begin work among them. Chamacoco of Babia Negra is being reached by N.T.M. More concentrated translation work is soon to be begun among them. Chamacoco Bravo and Guana are two neighboring dialects. Guarani is spoken by all Paraguayans, although the official language is Spanish. There is a Guarani translation of the Bible, but it is of little use as it is pure Guarani, and the language commonly spoken has much Spanish mixed with it. A revision of the Psalms and Proverbs has been made, but it is not in use. In eastern Paraguay there are small nomadic tribes. One of these is the Guaika who speak a form of ancient Guarani without the mixture of Spanish. -Wanda Jones, N.T.M., '52.

PERU:
Campa numbering 10,000. Have a witness but no translation. -Tom Young, SAIM, '52.

WBT is doing translation work in the following languages: Jungle Quechua, Piro, Shapra, Huambisha, Amuesha, Huitoto, Aguaruna, Machiguenga, Andoa, Chayahuita, Cocama, Cashibo, Amahuaca, Ocaina, Yagua, Bora, Sekoya, Tecuna, Marinahua. -WBT, '53.

Yaminawa and Cashinawa information uncertain. Shimaku have retreated into the jungle to avoid dying of influenza. There are 8 or 9 unsurveyed tribes in the Madre de Dios area. -Harold Goodall, WBT, '53.

VENEZUELA:
Aricuna in the Gran Sabana. The Catholics are working here and have a contract with the government to keep others out. The 7th Day Adventists and Mid Missions have been expelled. -Charles Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

Guaica on the headwaters of the Orinoco River. New Tribes Mission is working here. No translation yet. -C. Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

Guajaribo in unexplored terribory, Territorio Amazonas on the upper Orinoco River. New Tribes Mission is working here. No translation yet. -C. Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

Guajibo 5,000-20,000. On the Orinoco River from Caicaro de Orinoco on the upper Orinoco. New Tribes Mission is working here. No translation yet. The people are nomadic, extending into Colombia. -C. Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

Guajiro 16,000. In Colombia and western Venezuela on the Guajira Peninsula. The South American Indian Mission is working here. Some translation has been done. -C. Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

Guarauno on the delta of the Orinoco River. 5,000-16,000. The language has been written by the Catholics, who have a contract with the government to work in this area. Mid Missions has been expelled because no evangelicals are allowed. No translation. -C. Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

Mapayo 100. Partially assimilated into Venezuelan culture. On the Suapuri River 100 kilometers north of La Urbana. No missionary work or translation. -C. Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

Maquiritai one tribe of several located near the Venezuelan-Brazilian border. -C. Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

Motilon 7000. A warlike jungle tribe of the Venezuelan-Colombian border. Alex Clark of EUSA is doing translation work among them. -'50. There is no missionary there now. - C. Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

Panare 1000. No permanent work. No translation. A Carib tribe. 150 mile perimeter around Caicaro de Orinoco in 12 small villages. In the jungle. The people live a communal life. -C.Ogilvie, ORM '53

Piaroa 12,000. South bank of Orinoco River, inland from Paguasa River to Manipiari. Large but inaccessible area. New Tribes Mission has done some work here. -C. Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

Yaruro 3500-5000. On the Orinoco, Sinaruco, Meta, and Apure Rivers. TEAM is working here on the language. No translation yet. -C. Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

There is a small unnamed tribe of 200 in the State of Monagas. No evangelistic work there. -C.Ogilvie, ORM, '53.

AFRICA

Anuak The first mission station in this tribe, Akobo Post, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is well staffed, several having had linguistic training. It is a joint enterprise of the United Presbyterian Church and the Reformed Church of America. The tribe probably numbers around 100,000. Harvey Hoekstra began translation work in 1930, and some of his work has since been approved by the ABS. -Wm. Welmers, 1951

Babali Language Kibali. Another tribe of several thousand in the Belgian Congo, without translation. For 19 years the Gospel has been preached in the trade language, Congo Swahili. The "Lord's Prayer," "Ten Commandments" and a copy of Mark have been translated into Kibali. Mark is reportedly in need of revision. The New Testament is available in Congo Swahili, and the Old Testament is now being translated into this trade language. -L. McCallun, U.F.M., '51.

Bakumo Language Kikumo. Belgian Congo. Several thousand. No witness or translation in the vernacular. The tribe is as yet largely unevangelized. The WEC are touching a portion, and the BMS have made several unsuccessful attempts to reach another portion. The larger portion is in UFM territory, and during the past few years a little has been done towards evangelizing with the aid of the New Testament in the trade language, Congo Swahili. -L. McCallun, UFM, '51.

Baoule A tribe numbering at least 300,000 in the Central Ivory Coast, and served by the CMA station at Bouake. The Rev. Walter Arnold, a graduate of SIL, has done good basic analytical work on the language, and has begun translation. -Wm. Welmers, 1951.

Bariba Spoken by about 500,000 people in east-central Dahomey and adjacent parts of Nigeria. Since 1948, SIM has established stations at Nikki, Parakou, and Kandi. First work on the language was done using Yoruba, a neighboring Nigerian language, as a medium of communication; it is spoken by the Rev. Mr. MacDougall. Translation is in earliest stages. -Wm. Welmers, '51.

Bimoba Spoken by 45,000 in British Togo. No translation of Scriptures is reported for these people. -Murray Brown, '51.

Belleh A tribe of Liberia, some 25,000 people without a missionary. -Wm. Welmers, '51.

Djimini A language of the Senufo group, spoken in the East Central Ivory Coast by perhaps 100,000 people. No language or missionary work has been done. Nearest mission is the CMA station at Bouake. -Wm. Welmers, '51. CBM is sending their first missionaries into this tribe the latter part of 1952. Mr. and Mrs. Ken Palmer will be analyzing the language and doing translation work. -Mrs. Ken Palmer, CBM, '52.

Gola A tribe of Liberia without translation. All over Liberia there are scores of tribes that have not heard the Gospel. -Wm. Welmers, '51.

Gola, Kpelle, Loma, Gisi, Vai, Bande are tribes of the Western Province of Liberia now being reached by the Lutheran Mission, the National Baptists, and the Methodists. Mark is available to them; no other is in print. Bassa, Mano, Gis tribes in the Central Provinces have translations of several gospels in print. Mid-Missions and WEC is working among them. The Assembly of God mission is working in the Eastern Province, in Districts 1 and 2. In District 2 there are 13 tribes, which could be divided into 3 language groups for translation work. The Ichien Gospel of Mark is almost ready for publication. No Scripture is in print in the vernaculer; the missionaries there are working on the translation. -Annie Cressman, A. of God, '51.

Gurma (Guduma) A tribe of about 200,000 to the northeast of the Gold Coast, the eastern Haute Volta Territory, around the town of Fada N'Gurma. A native leper, working by himself after receiving a copy of the Bible in French, laboriously translated the New Testament and also Genesis and Psalms into this language, at incredible cost of personal suffering and expense. The translation is inadequate at present. A good translation rushed to completion would be a fitting memorial to the consecrated work of this suffering and sacrificial saint who is now with the Lord. The manuscript and the future of the work (visited in 1948) are now in the hands of the Rev. Robert Strong of SIM. -Wm. Welmers, '51.

Jita These and related tribes in East Africa number 60,000. The New Testament is out of print, revision in progress. -Mahlon Hess, '51

Jukun 25,000-50,000, in Benue Province in the eastern part of Northern Nigeria. There are two dialects so different that it is highly questionable whether one translation would do for both. The missionaries of the Christian Reformed Church, affiliated with SUM have been working in Hausa, the trade language, but it is not adequate. A gospel has been published in each of the main dialects, but it has proved unsatisfactory. In the same area, served by the same mission, are a number of small tribes, each with its own language. Some preliminary analysis was done on Kuten, Tigum, and Ndoro. No attempt has been made to learn any of these languages previous to 1950. -Wm. Welmers, '51.

Kipsigis 200,000 in British East Africa. Translated portions of Scriptures are out of print. Earl Anderson of AIM is working on the New Testament. The National Holiness Missionary Society also works among these people.

Kissi A tribe of Liberia and French Guinea, a small group reached by the CMA. May have some translation done in it now. -Wm. Welmers '51.

Kpelle A tribe in Liberia and French Guinea of about 500,000. A recent literacy campaign has resulted in hundreds learning to read, but the Gospel of Mark done in 1922 is greatly in need of revision. Otto Spehr expects to do translation work with the Lutheran Mission. CMA and MEM are working here also. -Wm. Welmers, '52.

Krieh tribes of the Krieh family and the Ali and Bitigiri of French Equatorial Africa number 70,000. Old Testament stories are available in Sango, the trade language. Mark, John, and Peter reportedly have little reception among the natives and are in need of revision. Mid Missions and the Foreign Missionary Society of the Brethren Church are working among these people. -Robert Hill, '51.

Kuria A Bantu tribe of about 120,000. Workers are completing John. Matthew is reportedly in need of revision. -Mahlon Hess, '51.

Moba A tribe of 112,000 in West Africa, among whom the Assembly of God work. No Scriptures. -Murray Brown, '51.

Saho and Afar are two closely related languages of the tribes living along the coast of Eritrea, which will probably require separate translations. Some analysis was done on Saho in 1950, and the Rev. Francis Mahaffey, graduate of SIL, is working on Afar. Both tribes number probably less than 50,000. The mission is that of the Orthodox Presbyterian Church. -Wm. Welmers, '51.

Senadi is a language of the Senufo group, closely related to Sup'ide but not mutually intelligible. It is spoken by about 200,000 people in the northern Ivory Coast. The CBM is at work there. -Wm. Welmers, '51. There are three couples there who have had linguistic training. They are continuing the analysis begun by Welmers, and are in the process of doing translation work. -Mrs. Ken Palmer, CBM, '52.

Somali of East Africa, numbering 2 million, has available the four Gospels, given by Catholic translators. SIM is doing further translation work. Some Somalis in the south reportedly need vernacular Scriptures. The Swedish Lutherans did translation work among the latter before they were forced out in 1935.-Mahlon Hess '51

Sup'ide 200,000 in the Senufo language group of southern French Sudan, centering around Sikasso. Rev. Ralph Herber of the CMA

has been learning to speak the dialect and is making further analysis. He is hoping to begin translation soon. The entire Senufo group includes three to five different languages. and comprises about 600,000 people. -Wm. Welmers, '51.

The following languages and dialects are spoken in the Ubangi region of the Belgian Congo. These tribes are related to groups as large or larger living in French Equatorial Africa across the Ubangi River. They are Sudanese peoples.
Ngbaka is a language with about 250,000 speakers in Belgian. This tribe was first entered 28 years ago. Early translations of the Gospel of John and some epistles have not found large usefulness although there is quite a large church work throughout the area. Some missionaries have spoken the language but have not carried analysis very far. Analysis is now being carried on by Norman Barrom and Roland Adams both with SIL training. The New Testament being used is in the trade language of the area, Lingala.
Ngbandi has about 125,000 speakers in three dialect groups separated geographically. Quention Nelson, SIL graduate, has done some analysis of the largest group and will resume it upon his return to the field in 1952. Mr. Davey, of the CBM, a British mission working in one of the smaller dialect groups, speaks the language. No Scripture translation has as yet been done in this language.
The Banda family consists of a number of dialects used by about 150,000 speakers in the Belgian Congo related to the Banda dialects of French Equatorial Africa.
Mbanza is spoken by almost 100,000 people in three separated groups. It is mutually intelligible with Ngbundu a dialect spoken by about 10,000 people. Not much work has been done in the analysis of these dialects.
Mono with about 20,000 speakers, Ngobu with about 15,000, and Togbo with 10,000, are the other somewhat important dialects of the Banda family in Belgian Congo. These are mutually intelligible among themselves but differ more markedly from the Mbanza-Ngbundu group. Some analysis has been carried on in the Mono dialect and will be continued. It may be that a translation can be arranged for the use of these three dialects.
The Njombo family has several small dialect groups with less than 10,000 speakers all together in the Belgian Congo. No language work has been done among them.
The Fulu language is spoken by less than 10,000 speakers in the Belgian Congo. No analysis has been attempted of this language. -R. Anderson, M.E. de l'U., '52

Two large language areas south of the Ubangi region have the Scriptures in the tribal languages. These are Bantu peoples.
The Ngombe language is spoken by a large tribe along the Congo River near Lisala. The British Baptist Missionary Society has been working among them for more than sixty years. They use the New Testament in the Ngombe language.
The Mongo and the Nkundu languages are spoken over a large area worked by the Congo Balolo Mission and the Disciples of Christ Congo Mission. The Bible in a union translation has had wide use and is soon to be revised. -R. Anderson, M.E. de l'U., '52.

Zanaki with related tribes of East Africa these people number 50,000 speakers. They have only the Gospel of Matthew. -Mahlon Hess, '51.

Gana tribe is a branch of the Bambara Foula people. They occupy the region bordering on the Bague River in two chiefdoms, 'Gana Nord' and 'Gana Sud' in the Sikasso district. Farmers and herdsmen. About 50,000. Language similar to the Mendingo dialects of Dyula, Maninka, and Bambara. Some missionary work done by CMA. Three baptized believers but no resident worker. No translation in the language, but they can understand the Bambara which is translated into the New Testament. -Ralph W. Herber, CMA, '53.

Samogo (Samo?o) tribe is located in the Sikasso district of the French Soudan, living scattered among the Senoufo population with a distinct language. Many tri-linguals, speaking their Samogo dialect, the trade language of the area, Dyula, and the Senoufo language. About 25,000. No missionary work being carried on. No translation or language work has been done. Partly pagan and partly Moslem. -Ralph W. Herber, CMA, '53.

Sup'ide (Sup'ire) more information (see page 8). The first draft of the Gospel of Luke has been translated, though not printed. A small hymnal has been printed and is being adapted to the worship of the people. Translation work is planned as well as literacy efforts in the Sikasso area. -R.W. Herber, CMA, '53.

Wara tribe is located in an area extending between the south-eastern border of the Soudan and the southwestern border of the colony of Upper Volta in French West Africa. Situated between the Senoufo tribe on the west and the Gwen tribe on the east. About 15,000. Has been no resident missionary work among them, though a few itineraries have been made into the area by the missionary working among the Gwen people. No translation or language work has been done. -Ralph W. Herber, CMA, '53.

ASIA

ASSAM and BURMA:
Lisu and Rawang tribes in the Kachin state of North Burma each number 25,000. The Daru number 10,000, in the same state. These people are being reached in the vernacular by the Tibetan-Lisu-land Christian Mission. -Robert H. Morse, T-LCM, '51.

Manipuri The translation of the Old Testament for about 350,000 Manipuris of Assam is urgently requested. -G.G. Crozier, MM, '51.

Maru and Lashi located in North Burma number 25,000 and 10,000 respectively. ABM is working with them. No Scriptures in the vernacular. -Robert H. Morse, T-LCM, '51.

CHINA:
Yunnan tribes are listed in detail in John B. Kuhn, South of the Clouds, a 1947 booklet available free of charge from the C.I.M.

FRENCH INDO CHINA and THAILAND:

Akha (Ekaw, Kaw) In North Thailand. 2,500. Also in east Burma and possibly in southwest China. Some selected portions of Scripture. -Dave Thomas, '53.

Ho are reported by the Thai to live in the mountains of the French Indo China and north Thailand border. Small. -C.W. and Lois Calloway, '53.

Karen (Yang) in east Burma and west Thailand. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 in Burma and 60,000 in Thailand. There are 17 dialects but 3 major ones; Sqaw Karen which have the Bible, Pivo Karen which have the Bible, and Bway (Bghai) Karen which have various books. -Dave Thomas , '53.

Khamoo located in French Indo China and north Thailand in the lowland jungles. About 1000 in northeast Thailand. Bill and Jane Smalley are working in French Indo China under C and MA. No known translation. Language of Mon-Khmer family and not tonal. -C.W. and Lois Calloway, '53. They have I Peter. -Dave Thomas, '53.

Lahu (Muhso, Mosso) located in north Thailand, 5,000, northeast Burma, 27,000, and southwest China. The China Inland Mission had work there. They have the New Testament. - Dave Thomas, '53.

Lawa in north Thailand, 4,000. Practically unreached. -Dave Thomas.

Lisu (Lisaw, Yawyin) (see page 10) In north Thailand, 2,500, northeast Burma 25,000, south west China, many thousands. There are two branches; the eastern Lisu in eastern Yunnan, and the western Lisu in western Yunnan, Burma, and Thailand. The China Inland Mission and the Tibetan-Lisuland Christian Mission are working there. They have the New Testament. -Dave Thomas, '53.

Lu (Ly, Li, Pai Yi) Price of C.I.M. lists these branches: Li Cheng, from Indo China, Li Nanu for northeast of Thailand and Indo China, Li Hweimong, from Indo China and Muang Sing, Li Chieng Kham from south Yunnan and Shan areas. The American Presbyterians used to work at Chieng Kung in south Yunnan. The American Churches of Christ Mission to Thailand is reaching them through the north Thai language which is very similar. New Testament is out of print. It was done by the Presbyterians. -C.W. Calloway, '53.

Miao (Meo, Hmong) The branches are the White Miao, the Black or Striped Miao, and the Hua or Flowery Miao. The dialects are mutually unintelligible. Located in Yunnan and Kweichow provinces of China and French Indo China and northern and western Thailand. C.I. M. has worked with the Flowery Miao and there is a New Testament. C and MA are working in French Indo China and report about 2000 believers. Church of Christ Mission will work in Thai section, Black Miao, with view to translation. Also will work with White Miao. OMF (CIM) planning to work in northwest Thailand. Dr. Nida of ABS conducted tribal translation conference for prospective translators in this area in June 1952. Country Yunnanese is the trade language. -C.W. Calloway, '53.

Phi Tong Lueng is a nomad tribe of north Thailand, reported by Thai country folk. Some anthropologists report them to be negroid, but other reports indicate them to be mongoloid. No work has been done here. -C.W. Calloway, '53.

Phu Ko have been reported to have two villages in north Thailand. One of these has been contacted. No missionary or translation work has been done. -C.W. Calloway, '53.

Tin (Tien) are reported by Thai to live in the mountains of French Indo China and on North Thailand border. -C.W. Calloway, '53. Related to Khamoo. No Scripture. -Dave Thomas, '53.

Yao (Man, Kimmien) are a mountain people living in south Yunnan, north Thailand, Laos, and Annam. The American Churches of Christ Mission to Thailand and the OMF have been working here. Both missions plan to work together on translation. -C.W. Calloway, '53.

The following are scattered Thai tribes: White Thai in north Vietnam, Black Thai in north Vietnam, Tai Nua 22,000 in northeast Laos, Tho 15,000 in north Vietnam which have Mark. The CMA is working in the latter tribe. -Dave Thomas, '53.

INDIA:

Astori in the north of India where the main road goes to Russia are several small tribes, speaking a common language, and living in adjacent valleys. A branch of the road goes through Astór to Sinkiang Province. Astór has a population of 6,000, of whom only 3% are said to be literate, Shiah Mohammedans of the strictest sect. Language is Sinha, spoken also by Gilgit people in the next valley. No Scriptures, but the Scripture Gift Mission has issued "God Hath Spoken" and "The Way of Salvation" in their tongue in Arabic characters, the only type of script acceptable to them. Territory is closed to missionaries. Have their own Raja. -R. Moan, CAM, '51.

Broqpa One of the small tribes of north India in a remote corner of Kashmir State. The CAM has worked among them from 1935 to 1947 when the work was closed by enemy action. About 2000 of whom probably not more than 100 can read or write. Zealous Shiah Moslems. No readable Scripture in Broqpa. An attempt was made to teach them the Roman characters with some selected portions in Roman Broqpa (John 3, Matt. 5, Ps. 23, etc.) but results were negligible, if any. Their name means "mountain people." -R. Moan, CAM, '51.

Gilgiti Language Sinha. Central Asia. Gilgit, a military outpost on the main road between India and Russia, is a Moslem land, closed to Christian missionaries. About 4000 with the literacy "high" meaning perhaps that 10% are literate. The Scripture Gift Mission publications, "God Hath Spoken" and "The Way of Salvation" have been translated into Sinha, but there are no other Scripture portions. Portions in Urdu have been given to Gilgit traders by CAM. The Raja and nobility of Gilgit send their sons to be educated in the CMS High School in Srinagar. -R. Moan, CAM, '51.

Gujar are a nomadic, cattle raising tribe of northern India with about two million people, mostly illiterate, and under Moslem sway. Apart from occasional contact with missionaries while on the move, there is no definite Christian missionary work among them. No Scripture. -R. Moan, CAM , '51.

Gurezi occupy a valley of the same name in north Kashmir. About 5000 or 6000. Moslems. Literacy is estimated at 2% for men and .2% for women. Missionary work began in 1916 by the Central Asian Mission paying summer visits of 2 month duration. There has never been a resident missionary. When Bandipur station was founded, Gurez was treated as an "out-station" three days away. A few of the men and women of the lower grades of society professed conversion, but their stand is doubtful. The two daughters of one of these families have been sent to the Mission boarding school in Bandipur where they have learned to read Urdu, the trade language. CAM translated John into Gurezi and it found fair acceptance. No other Scriptures or writing. -R. Moan, CAM, '51.

Kashmiri North India. Missionary enterprise began in 1860 with the CMS occupying Srinagar. In 1916 the CAM opened work at one end of the Kashmir Valley, at Bandipur. About the same time independent missionaries started an agricultural mission station at Sopor. Later the WEC established work just on the outskirts of the valley. In 1930 another independent work opened in another part of this same valley. At one time there were about 40 missionaries of three societies plus independents working here. The Kashmiris number about 1-1/2 million. They are Moslems and write Arabic script. CMS translated the New Testament into the Kashmiri tongue, but it reportedly needs revision, and has not been reprinted. Only Matthew, Luke and John are in circulation. At the time of writing there are 16 workers in Kashmir Valley among the Kashmiris. At a generous estimate there may be 150 Christians in the whole area. -R. Moan, CAM, '51.

Kurku An aboriginal tribe in the rural jungle areas of the Satpura Hills in Berar, Central Provinces, India. Little concentrated Gospel work has been done among them. The Kurku and Central Indian Hill Mission gave the people Luke, Acts, and some smaller portions of Scripture in their own language. There are a few Kurku believers. The work has now been taken over by the Conservative Baptists of America. -A. Donaldson, Ex. KCIHM, '51.

Purigpa The name implies "People of Purig" and they speak Purigskad. About 4000, Moslem. Literacy is about 1% for men and .2% for women. Missionary work was started in 1930 by CAM, the only missionary work to this day. Orphanage opened in 1937 which had a tough struggle against Moslem opposition. Two teen agers have professed to follow Christ. Translation was handicapped because the Roman alphabet was used instead of the Arabic, which is the only type acceptable to them. In the translated passages, Ruth, parts of John, part of Genesis, a few Psalms, etc., French words are often used to supply nonexistent Purigskad ones, and these are not understood. -R. Moan, CAM, '51.

TIBETAN FRONTIER:

Balti are a people inhabiting Baltistan or Little Tibet. Politically, Baltistan is Kashmir State, yet the Balti people, obviously of Tibetan stock, speak a Tibetan dialect with Moslem influence. All religious terms have changed from Tibetan or Buddhist to Moslem. Writing is in the Arabic alphabet. About 75,000. Literacy about 2% for men and .1% for women. Three Gospels and Acts were translated into Balti in 1895, but later destroyed under unfortunate circumstances. A Romanized-Balti translation of John now available is useful only for a few missionaries interested in that area. -R. Moan, CAM, '51.

Bhutanese consists of three mutually unintelligible languages, each with diverse dialects and transition forms between each language. The official language, Dzongkha, translation of Mark in preparation by ABWE. KeBumtamp and Schachop without witness or Bible portions. Bhutan is officially closed to missionaries. -Paul Miller, ABWE, '53.

Gurti, Tsamang, Magokha, Monba, Poba are divergent dialects to the east of Bhutan, partly in Tibet and partly in unadministered areas of India. Little data available on these. -Paul M. Miller, ABWE, '5

Lepcha is a Burmo-Tibetan language of south Sikkim State being supplanted by Nepali. Lepcha hymns are in use, but Bible portions no longer are in existance. Needs more translation work in view of the large number of Christians among them. The Free Church of Scotland works here. -Paul M. Miller, ABWE, '53.

Miri, Aka, Daphla, Abor, Galong are Burmo-Tibetan languages of hill tribes in the unadministered Assam-Tibet border of India. Other than some translation in Padam-Abor and Miri by ABM little is known of these tribes and less is being done to bring them the Gospel. The ABM and General Conference (Swedish) Baptists are in close contact, but missionaries are not permitted to work among peoples of the unadministered frontier areas. -PM Miller, ABWE, '53.

Mishmi are on the Tibet-Assam border. About 15,000. ABM has some work among them. -Robert H. Morse, T-LCM, '51, P.M. Miller, ABWE, '5

Newari is a Burmo-Tibetan language, the ancient language of Nepal culture before the Gurkha conquest. Political upheaval of present is bringing a resurgence of Newari language and literature. Bible translation not being done. -Paul M. Miller, ABWE, '53.

Nora are on the border. About 10,000. No Scripture in the vernacular. -Robert H. Morse, T-LCM, '51.

Nung are in Burma and Yunnan. About 10,000. Being reached by the CIM and ABM. -Robert H. Morse, T-LCM, '51.

Sherba is composed of three closely related Tibetan dialects, spoken in higher elevations of central and eastern Nepal. These people are famed Everest porters. No Scripture. -Paul M. Miller, ABWE, '53.

Sikkimese is a Tibetan dialect spoken in the north half of Sikkim State. It was formerly worked by Finnish Mission, but missionaries are no longer permitted. Some believers, but these use the Tibetan Bible. Dialect most closely akin to Central Tibetan of Eastern Himalaya peoples, but people would benefit by dialect translation. -Paul M. Miller, ABWE, '53.

AUSTRALIA

Andilyagwa Groote Eylandt, Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia. The tribe consists of approximately 400 full blood natives. About 20% of the adults can understand English quite well, but only a very small proportion can read or write. Their own language is mostly unrecorded and no part of God's Word has yet been translated. The CMS, which has a mission on the Island, plans to record the language this year, and hopes soon to give the people God's Word in their own tongue. -Brian Short, CMS, '51.

Badi Sunday Island, King Sound, North West of Western Australia. The 150 Badi people on Sunday Island are related to the larger tribe of similar name in Dampier Land. The United Aborigines' Mission took over control of the island from an early trader about 25 years ago, and since then has maintained a Christian witness among the people. English has been used as a medium of preaching during these years, and to the present time, no portion of the Word of God written in Badi language has been given to the people. The tribe continues to practice initiation and other ceremonies; few of the men have made a definite stand for Christ. -W.H. Douglas, UAM, '51.

Caledon Bay North East Coast, Northern Territory, Australia. A tribe almost entirely untouched by whites, and having no portion of the Bible in the vernacular. Occasional contact is made with the missions at Yirikala (Methodist) and Groote Eylandt, (CMS). -Brian Short, CMS, '51.

Kimberley tribes (see page 16) None of the tribes mentioned in E. Faulkner list has received a portion of God's Word.

Nungubuyu Arnhem Land, North Australia. Inhabiting the strip of mainland coast west and southwest of Groote Eylandt, but speaking a different language, these nomads live from day to day hunting food and often fighting among themselves. Now reduced to about 80 persons, though less than 10 years ago they numbered about 200. The CMS is anxious to start a mission among them, and, although few can read, has had the Rev. L. J. Harris' translation of Mark and James printed. -Brian Short, CMS, '51.

Worora Coastal tribe, Kimberleys, Western Australia. About 40. Have an important contact with two other Kimberley tribes, the Ngarinyin and the Wunambal. The Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board has plans to insure the survival and rebuilding of the tribe. Four Gospels were translated by the Rt. Rev. J.R.B. Love, two of these being printed in 1943 by the BFBS. Matthew and John still remain in typed form. Very few can read the Gospels. White

contact, disease, and a psychological deadlock have not only hastened the deterioration of the tribe, but have also encouraged the formation of new religious cults. -W.H. Douglas, '51.

THE KIMBERLEY (W. AUST.) TRIBES.
Data collected by Mr. E. Faulkner during personal itineration done in 1949.

Name of Station	No. of Natives Employed (1)	Approx. No. of Natives in Dist. (2)	Languages (3)			Chil ren
			Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
Yeeda	14		Nyigina	Mungula	Walmadjeri	Non
Lower Liveringa			Nyigina	--	--	
Mt.Anderson	16		Nyigina	Mungula	Walmadjeri	5
Liveringa			Nyigina	Mungula	Walmadjeri	3
Noonkanbah	c.100		Nyigina	Mungula	Walmadje	Good No.
Quanbun	22		Bununba	Walmadjeri	Nyigina	
Jubilee	C.30		Nyigina	Walmadjeri	Bununba	6
Fitzroy Crossing		35	Bununba	Walmadjeri	Gunian	Seve-ral
Go-Go	80	100	Gunian	Walmadjeri	Djaru	
					Yilbraja	c.30
Cherrubun	50	90	Walmadjeri	Djaru	Gunian	
Christmas Creek					Yilbraja	c.40
			Walmadjeri	Djaru	Gunian	15
Bohemia Dns.	10		Djaru	Walmadjeri	--	1
Margaret River			Djaru	--	--	c.12
Kunjie Park	9		Djaru			
Halls Creek		25	Djaru			
Moolabulla	90	200	Kidja	Djaru		Many
Chestnut Springs	8		Gunian	Walmadjeri	--	5
			Bununba	Walmadjeri	Djaru	
					Gunian	
Leopold	24		Bununba			
Kimberley Downs	15	25	Ngaringin	Ungumi	Bununba Nyigina	
Ellendale	5	7	Bununba	Nyigina	--	
Blina	10	10	Bununba	Ngaringin	--	
Meda		19	Nyigina	--	--	2

(1) Due to fear of legal repercussions, this figure may usually be presumed to have been set as low as possible by station managers.
(2) These figures represent very rough estimates only.
(3) This classification has been based purely on statements made by the natives and does not reflect any formal linguistic investigation.

ISLANDS OF EASTERN HEMISPHERE

Achenese is spoken on north Sumatra by 800,000. No translation of the Scriptures has been made and no missionary work is being done among these people. -Aust, BFBS, c.'40.

Amele is still spoken by a hill tribe southwest of Madang. Recent Lutheran Mission's translation of I and II Thessalonians and I and II Timothy are first complete books to be published. -Aust,BFBS,'51.

Atzera Markham Valley, New Guinea. Here Rev. Holzknecht is at present working on a "congregation" of 17,000 natives of whom 5,000 are Christian. At the same time as the local lingua franca "Jabem" is being furthered, literacy in Atzera is emphasized and New Testament portions are being translated at present. Eventually the whole New Testament will be translated intothis language. -Rufus Peck, LMNG, '51.

Bandjarese is spoken on the east coast of Borneo by 950,000. It is believed that very little missionary work is in progress and that there are no translations of Scriptures. -Aust, BFBS, c.'40.

The BEM reports work in or contacts with the following Borneo tribes: Murut, Tagal, Dusun, Kayan, Kenyah, Kelabit, Punan, Iban, and Bisayah.

The BFBS (Aust) in 1950 had published Scriptures in 16 languages of New Guinea, 5 of the Solomon Islands, 1 of New Britain, 3 of New Hebrides, 1 of Borneo, 1 of Malaya and 5 of Australian aboriginal areas.

Bouginese is spoken on Southern Celebes by 1,500,000. There is very little missionary work among these people. The Bible given to the people about half a century ago by the Netherlands Bible Society is allegedly no longer of use. -Aust, BFBS, c. '40.

Dusan British North Borneo. 50,000. This work was pioneered by Mr. Trevor White of Borneo Evangelical Mission in 1938, and now has the help of Mr. and Mrs. Gollan. In some cases whole villages have believed, in spite of increasing Moslem pressure. Much is being done by native deacons for whom a training class has been established at Ranau. Few know Malay. TheGollans have only limited opportunities for learning Dusan. No Scriptures, but the rapid growth of the church makes this essential in the near future. -Lynette Living, '51.

Efate New Hebrides. Australian Presbyterian Board of Missions. The island on which Vila, capital of the New Hebrides British-French Condominium, is situated. Three native languages, one having two or three dialects. The only Scriptures were translated in 1889 and the dialect, a cousin of the language with the dialects, has died out and the people find their Scriptures difficult to read. Pidgin is the trade language. The only education work is done by APBM. There is a district school at Irikiki and five village

schools on the mainland. The government asks all to learn English, but the children find it difficult. Need for revision of the Scriptures and teaching more relevant to the culture. -S. McRae, APBM, '51.

Enga Central highlands, New Guinea, about 150 miles west of Madang. The Enga constitute one of New Guinea's main language groups. About 40,000 although the language limits have not yet been definitely established. The people are eager to learn. Missionary effort among them dates from about 1946, the initiative being taken by Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Baptists in various areas. No Scriptures in Enga. -S. Draper, ABFM, '51.

Foi Lake Kutubu, New Guinea. About 2500. 400 of these live in villages by the Lake, about 1600 in the Mubi River area, and 500 south of the Lake in the Fasu area. Missionary work was begun among the Foi in 1950, when Dick Donaldson of the UFM was given permission to enter the area, later joined by Cliff Robb. It is expected that translation work will be attempted as early as possible. -N. Lanyon, WFM, '51.

Gedaged is spoken by coastal and island trading villages above and below Madang, New Guinea. Work begun in this tribe by Rhenish Mission Society about 1890. 15 missionaries died in the area between 1890 and 1905. Bible Story Book completed during 1920's. Luke Acts, I Thessalonians, Philemon, James, printed by BFBS in 1935. Rev. E. Hannemann, fluent speaker of Gedaged, now polishing translation of John. Gedaged has been designated to become church and school language for about 50,000. -Rufus Peck, LMNG, '51.

Gogodala is spoken on the Fly River, Papua. Gospels of Mark and John now in print. UFM is working with this tribe. -Aust, BFBS, '51.

Hula is spoken by natives on Hood Bay. 5000 copies of Matthew were printed in 1948. Now the four Gospels are to be printed. Scripture in Keopara, which until recently was used by Hula speakers, was printed in 1878. -Aust, BFBS, '51.

Jabem is the lingua franca used by the Lutherans for all the Melanesian tribes in its area. Translations in Ono, Sialum, Sio, Laewomba and Azera are alleged to be unnecessary in view of the Jabem New Testament. -Aust, BFBS, '51.

Kelabit is a Sarawak, Borneo tribe of 17,000 with no Scriptures. Situated in remotest and highest of the Borneo mountains, it is difficult to reach. Evangelistic work has been done among them by the Borneo Evangelical Mission. As a result many have been baptised and are keen Christians. The fact that there is no resident missionary among them has caused them to be dependent on the irregular visits of missionaries. -Iris Greener, BEM, '51.

Kenedibi Northern estuary of the Fly River, Papua. Probably 1000 to 2000 speakers. Although they have had but little contact with

the Gospel, the people on the whole are friendly and interested. This has been brought to them, except on one occasion, in the Police Motu or Kiwai languages which are spoken fluently by most of the men and older boys, understood by the majority of the women, who when speaking will invariable use their own tongue, however. The U.F.M. is burdened for them. -M. Howman, U.F. M., '51

Kiwai Fly River estuary, Papua. The London Missionary Society began work here in 1871, but a translation of the four Gospels was not provided until some 30 years later. In 1927 the present edition of the four Gospels in the Doumori dialect was published among the Kiwais of Doumori Island and a few coastal villages since 1932. A few portions of Scripture passages have been translated and duplicated, also a hymn book and other Bible stories from the Old Testament, plus some secular reading matter. Progress of the Gospel has been rather slow among these people. -M. Howman, U.F.M., '51

Makassar is spoken by 650,000 on southern Celebes, An old translation by the NBS is said to be unusable and very little missionary work is being done among the people. -Aust, BFBS, c'40.

Marshallese is a tribe numbering 10,000 on the Marshal and Caroline Islands in the Central Pacific, have the New Testament and the Old Testament through Isaiah in Marshallese. The Congregational Board has missionaries working here. Also the Roman Catholics. The Kusaie 5,000, have the New Testament and Psalms. Ponapean need a revision of the Scriptures which are available to them. Kapinga have no Scriptures. Marangi Atoll have the New Testament and Psalms, and a German mission has workers among them. The Truk Atoll, Marlock Island, Hall Island, Pulawat Island, the last three being Trukese dialects, are being reached by the Liebengel Missionary Society. Members of this mission are now in Germany revising the New Testament and Psalms. Ulithi and Yap, 1,000 each, have no Scripture. Palan have none. These have no workers either. -Dr. H.F. Hanlin, C.B., '51

Meewin is spoken by about 500 persons on Malekula Island, New Hebrides. The four Gospels have been printed in this language, but are in need of revision. -Jonathan Neembawn, '51.

Minangkabau is spoken by 8,600,000 on West Java. There is no missionary work among them, and no translations of Scriptures. -Aust, BFBS, c'40.

Motu is a lingua franca for Port Moresby, Papua area. Chalmers and Lawes were pioneers among speakers of this language. 5000 copies of the New Testament are being printed. -Aust, BFBS, '51.

OK Mart people live about 600 miles up the Fly River, in the heart of New Guinea. They are a tribe of tree dwellers of whom little is known. Some years ago, Nigel Gore and Stan Dale, of the U.F.M., went to them, and lived there a short time, but soon had to return.

In 1950, Nigel, accompanied by Rex Nowland, returned to continue learning the language and take the people the Gospel. Some of the young men of the tribe have been to Port Moresby and so had contact with the outside world. Two are at present on UFM mission stations, one at Lake Kutubu and the other at Wasua. The latter has made a decision for Christ and wants to return to his own people though he is still a very immature Christian. No Scriptures in the language. -Russell Bond, UFM, '51.

Philippine languages: The accompanying list of languages still spoken in the Philippines is far from complete, but will give the interested intercessor a rough idea of the number of languages still in existence there. Some of these no doubt, will prove upon investigation to be mutually intelligible and hence not need separate Bible translations. Others, however, are as different as French and German and hence cannot possibly be adequately cared for by one or even a few translations.

LUZON

1. Abaká
2. Ablig-Saligsig
3. Adasen of N. Abra
4. Albay-Sorsogon
5. Baao
6. Bato
7. Bayo
8. Baúkok
9. Bolinao Sambali
10. Bontok Central Area
11. Buhi
12. Catanduanes
13. Danánao or Bañgáad
14. Dumagat (Alabat Island)
15. Dumagat (Kalawat Islands)
16. Dumagat (Pacific Coast of Luzon)
17. Egoñgut
18. Gaddang
19. Gináan-Balbalasang
20. Ibanag
21. Iba Sambali
22. Ibilao
23. Iloko (Northern)
24. Iloko (Southern)
25. Inibaloi
26. Iraya
27. Isinai
28. Italón
29. Itavi or Malaueg
30. Itbayat
31. Ivatan (Batan proper)
32. I-wáak
33. Kadaklán-Barlig
34. Kalágua
35. Kankanai
36. Katalánigan
37. Lagaui
38. Lubuagan
39. Maddukayang
40. Maganta
41. Malaya-Bakun
42. Mandava
43. Mañgali-Lubo
44. Mayoyao
45. Nabayugan
46. Naga
47. Pampañgan
48. Pangasinan
49. Pure Ifugao
50. Sub-Ifugao
51. Sumadél
52. Tagalog (Paete-Tanay)
53. Tagalog (Palanan)
54. Tagalog (Northern)
55. Tagalog (Southern)
56. Talifugu-Ripang
57. Tauit
58. Tina
59. Tinggian (East)
60. Tinggian (North)
61. Tinggian (South)
62. Tinglayan
63. Tukuan-Asin
64. Yogad.

VISAYAS AND CENTRAL PHILIPPINES

1. Abra-de-Ilog
2. Agutainon
3. Aklan
4. Apurahuano
5. Bako
6. Banton
7. Bangon
8. Bukil
9. Cagayano
10. Cebuan
11. Hampangan
12. Kalamian
13. Kenné
14. Kuyonen
15. Mindnaoa-Bisayan
16. Palawan
17. Paluan
18. Panayan
19. Samar-Leyte
20. Tagbanua proper

MINDANAO AND SULU ARCHIPELAGO

1. Atac of Davao
2. Bagobo proper
3. Bajao
4. Banuanon
5. Bila-an
6. Binokid of Bukidnon
7. Bukidon
8. Buluan-kipit
9. Buluanon
10. Calibugan of Zamboanga
11. Dapitan
12. Debabaon
13. Dugbatang
14. Eto
15. Gianga
16. Hill or mountain Magindanao
17. Ilanun
18. Ilianon (S. of Bukidnon)
19. Inland Sulu
20. Isamal
21. Kalagan of E. Davao
22. Karaga
23. Kulaman
24. Lanao
25. Land Samal
26. Libaganon
27. Magindanao proper
28. Manao (Moros)
29. Mandaya
30. Mangguangan
31. Manobo
32. Mansaka
33. Obo
34. Pagsupan
35. Sanggil
36. Sarangani
37. Sea coast Sulu
38. Sea Samal
39. Sindangan
40. Surigueno
41. Tagabawa of Davao
42. Tagabili
43. Tagakaola
44. Tirurai
45. Tugauanon
46. Tukuran
47. Yakan

KNOWN NEGRITO- AETA DIALECTS

1. Aeta-Dumagat
2. Agta (Bikol Peninsula)
3. Agtaa (Island of Negros)
4. Apayao Swamp Region
5. Ata
6. Ati
7. Baluga
8. Bataan (Pampanga and S. Zambales)
9. Batak
10. Mamanua
11. North Zambales
12. Palanan
13. Paranan

SPECIAL MIXED DIALECTS OF HISTORIC OR RECENT ORIGIN

1. Caviteno
2. Chabakano
3. Davaweno
4. Ermiteno

Total: 148 sub-dialects (Beyer lists 55 language-dialect groups and 137 sub-dialects--Ann Sherwood 11 others) -From list prepared by Prof. H.O.Beyer with additions from listing of Ann Sherwood.

WBT is doing translation work in the following languages: Bukidnon, Bukidnon Manobo, Bilaan, Kalagan, Mandaya, Mansaca, and Tagabili. -Richard S. Pittman, WBT, '53.

Portuguese Timor has some forty languages and dialects according to Forbes, c. 1880. He gives some word lists, especially of Tetu, the trade language. There is no Protestant work in the Portuguese half of this island and no Bible translation.

Siwai is spoken on the northeastern tip of Bouganville, Solomon Islands, where New Zealand Methodists work. Rev. A.H. Voyce's translation of Mark was destroyed by the Japanese, but his re-translation is now in the hands of the BFBS. -Aust, BFBS, '51.

Sasak is spoken by 650,000 on the Isle of Lombok and on west Soembawa. No translation of Scripture or missionary work can be pointed to. -Aust, BFBS, c. '40.

Suki numbers 600-800. They live about 200 miles inland from the mouth of the Fly River in Papua. In former years they were notorious head hunters. Work has been commenced among them by the UFM. So far Mark is the only portion which has been translated into the Suki language. -N. Lanyon, UFM, '51.

Tyal Formosa. 50,000, 20,000 of which are believers. A rapidly growing church has no vernacular Scriptures. -James Dickson, CPM '52

Uguni live on the eastern side of the Biayer River, in the central highlands, T.N.G., and speak the Medlpa tongue. 1000 or more. Have a reputation for wildness and hostility, and a spirit of animosity still exists between them and the Engas on the western side of the river. They are illiterate, but Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and SDA's are working among the neighboring tribes which speak the same tongue. The Lutherans are doing translation work. -S. Draper, ABFM, '51.

Uhuduni live in the mountains in the interior of Dutch New Guinea. E.H. Mickelson (CMA) visited this group twice in 1950 and asks prayer and workers for them. No resident missionaries and no translation of Scriptures. -Richard S. Pittman, WBT, '50.

FOR INFORMATION on tribes which already have one book of the Bible or more, see the excellent volumn by Dr. Eric M. North, The Book of a Thousand Tongues, printed by the American Bible Society.

Abbreviations:

ABFM	Australian Baptist Foreign Mission
ABM	American Baptist Mission
ABS	American Bible Society
ABWE	Association of Baptists for World Evangelism
AIM	Africa Inland Mission
A. of God	Assembly of God
APBM	Australian Presbyterian Board of Missions
BEM	Borneo Evangelical Mission
BFBS	British and Foreign Bible Society
BSR	Bible Society Record
CAM	Central Asian Mission
CB	Congregational Board
CBM	Congo Balolo Mission
CBM	Conservative Baptist Mission
CIM	China Inland Mission
CMA	Christian Missionary Alliance
CMS	Church Missionary Society
CPM	Canadian Presbyterian Mission
EUSA	Evangelical Union of South America
F	Friends
HLIBM	Hiawatha Land Independent Baptist Mission
KCIHM	Kurku Central India Hill Mission
LMNG	Lutheran Mission New Guinea
ME de l'U	Mission Evangelique de l'Ubangi
MLM	Missouri Lutheran Mission
MM	Mid Missions
N	Nazarenes
NTM	New Tribes Mission
OMF	Overseas Missionary Fellowship, (CIM)
ORM	Orinoco River Mission
PM	Primitive Methodists
PMUS	Presbyterian Mission, United States
SAIM	South America Indian Mission
SIL	Summer Institute of Linguistics
SIM	Sudan Interior Mission
T-LCM	Tibetan-Lisuland Christian Mission
UAM	United Aborigines' Mission
UFM	Unevangelized Fields Mission
WBT	Wycliffe Bible Translators
WEC	World-wide Evangelization Crusade

INDEX

Abor page 14
Achenese 17
Afar 8
Aguacateco 2
Aguaruna 5
Aka 14
Akha 11
Amahuaca 5
Amele 17
Amuesha 5
Andilyagwa 15
Andoa 5
Angiate 4
Anuak 6
Apache 1
Arapaho 1
Arawak 4
Aricuna 5
Arnos 4
Assiniboine 1
Astori 12
Atzera, Azera 17,18
Aunale 4
Awishira 4
Aztec 2

Babali 6
Badi 15
Bahairi 3
Bakumo 6
Balti 14
Banda 9
Bande 7
Banjarese 17
Baole 6
Bariba 6
Bassa 7
Baya 9
Beaver 1
Belleh 7
Bhutanese 14
Bilaan 22
Bimoba 7
Bisayah 17
Black Carib 2
Blackfoot 1
Bora 5
Bororo 3
Bouginese 17
Broqpa 12
Bukidnon 22
Bukidnon Manobo 22

Cakchiquel page 2
Caledon Bay 15
Campa 5
Camsa 4
Cañari 4
Caranque 4
Carib 4,5
Carrier 1
Cashibo 5
Cashinawa 5
Cayapa 4
Chamaco of Babia Negra 4
Chamaco Bravo 4
Chatino 2
Chavante 4
Chayahuita 5
Cherokee 1
Chinanteco 2
Chipewyan 1
Chippewa 1
Choctaw 1
Chol 2
Chontal of Oaxaca 2
Chontal of Tabasco 2
Chorti 2
Chuj 2
Chulupé 4
Coaiquer 4
Cocama 5
Cofan 4
Cojabi 3
Colorado 4
Comacor 4
Comanche 1
Cora 2
Coronado 4
Creek 1
Crow 1
Cucapá 2
Cuicateco 2

Daphla 14
Daru 10
Djimini 7
Dogrib 1
Dusan 17
Dusun 17

Efate 17
Enga 18

Foi 18
Fulu 9

Gae page 4
Galong 14
Gana 10
Gedaged 18
Gilgiti 12
Gis 7
Gisi 7
Goajira 4
Gogodala 18
Gola 7
Guaika, Guaica 4,5
Guajaribo 5
Guajibo 5
Guajiro 5
Guana 4
Guarani 4
Guarauno 5
Guaycuru 3
Gujar 13
Gurezi 13
Gurma 7
Gurti 14

Haida 1
Hall Island 19
Hare 1
Highland 4
Ho 11
Hopi 1
Huambisha 5
Huave 2
Huaxteco 2
Huichol 2
Huitoto, Witoto 5,4
Hula 18

Iban 17
Ichien 7
Iranxe 4
Ixil 2

Jaben 18
Jacalteca 2
Jita 7
Jukun 7
Juruna 3

Kalagan 22
Kalapolo 3
Kanjobal 3
Kapinga 19
Karen 11
Kashmiri 13
Kayan 17

Kekchi page 2
Kelabit 17,18
Kenedibi 18
Kenyah 17
Khamoo 11
Kickapoo 2
Kiliwi 2
Kimberley tribes 15,16
Kipsigis 8
Kissi 8
Kiwai 18
Komaiura 3
Kpelle 7,8
Krieh 8
Kuria 8
Kurihuru 3
Kurku 13
Kusaie 19
Kutep 7
Kwakiutl 1

Lacandon 2
Lacandon Chol 3
Lacandon del Norte 3
Laewomba 18
Lahu 11
Lashi 10
Lawa 11
Lengua 4
Lepcha 14
Lisu 10,11
Loucheux 1
Lowland 4

Macca 4
Machiguenga 5
Magokha 14
Makassar 19
Malaba 4
Malacato 4
Malisect 1
Mam 2
Mandia 9
Mandaya 22
Manipuri 10
Mano 7
Mansaca 22
Manta 4
Manayo 5
Mapuche 4
Maquiritai 5
Marangi Atoll 19
Marinahua 5
Marlock Island 19

Marshallese page 19
Maru 10
Mataco 3
Mayo 2
Mazahua 2
Mazateco 2
Mbanza 9
Meewin 19
Mehinaho 3
Miao 11
Micmac 1
Minangkabau 19
Miri 14
Mishmi 14
Mixe 2
Mixteco 2
Moba 8
Mohave 1
Monba 14
Mongo 9
Mono 9
Mopán 3
Moro 4
Motilon 5
Motu 19

Nafuqua 3
Nahani 1
Navaho 1
Ndoro 7
Neva 4
Newari 14
Nez Percé 1
Ngarinyin 15
Ngbaka 9
Ngbandi 10
Ngobu 11
Ngombe 9
Ngbundu 9
Nhambiquara 3
Njombo 9
Nkundu 9
Nora 14
Nung 14
Nungubuyu 15

Oa 4
Ocaina 5
OK Mart people 19
Okomayana 4
Oneida 1
Ono 18
Osage 1
Otomí 2
Oyana 4

Paiute page 1
Palan 19
Palta 2
Pame 2
Panare 6
Papago 1
Pasto 4
Philippines 20-22
Luzon 20
Visayas and Central 21
Mindanao 21
Sulu Archipelago 21
Negrito-Aeta 21
Special 21
Phi Tong Lueng 12
Phu Ko 12
Piaroa 6
Pinche 4
Pioji 4
Piro 5
Poba 14
Pocomam Central 2
Pocomam Oriental 3
Ponapean 19
Ponca 1
Popoloca 2
Popoluca 2
Portuguese Timor 22
Pulawat Island 19
Punan 17
Purigpa 13

Quechua, Jungle 5
Quiché 2
Quillacinga 4

Rawang 10

Saho 8
Samogo 10
Sanapaná 4
Sasak 22
Sayula de Alemán 2
Sekani 1
Sekoya 5
Semigae 4
Senadi 8
Seneca 1
Seri 2
Shapra 5
Shawnee 1
Sherba 14
Shimaku 5
Shoshone 1

Marshalls page 1
Mary 1
Matao 1
Mato 2
Matrona 2
Matrona 2
Matrona 2
Mauna 2
Mawin 2
Mawlin 2
Mitchiaba 2
Mito 2
Mitsuo 2
Mizuno 2
Mizuno 2
Mobil 2
Moka 2
Mokiao 2
Molo 2
Monaco 2
Monk 2
Monte 2
Montes 2
Montes 2
Montiam 2
Moto 2

Motuga 2
Nabai 2
Nayelo 2
Nbomd 2
Nuya 2
Nawat 2
Nas Forés 2
N. Grlovin 2
Nouata 2
Nowadi 2
Ngoua 2
Ngonbe 2
Ngbolin 2
Nguardguera 2
Niombo 2
Niamdu 2
Nora 2
Nuna 2
Nu_ubuya 2

O- 2
Oaxtua 2
OK Ports people 2
Okuayama 2
Omeda 2
Ono 2
Onsay 2
Otani 2
Oyama 2

Pelute page 1
Palaa 1
Palma 2
Pana 2
Panora 2
Panaro 2
Pasto 2
Pertipelmo 2
Ipuna 2
Vieayra and Gentral 2
Minisano 2
Sulu Archipelago 2
Pacific-Asia 2
Special 2
The Tong Luang 2
Pim Ro 2
Pitors 2
Pitoche 2
Pluji 2
Pino 2
Pula 2
Program Central 2
Pacoma Oriental 2
Program 2
Puma 2
Pulipa 2
Pu_ulipa 2
Pu_ulipa 2
Pu_

Sialum page 18
Sikkimese 15
Sio 18
Sioni 4
Siwai 22
Slave 1
Somale 8
Suki 22
Sup'ide 8,10

Tagal 17
Tarahumara 2
Tarascan 2
Tecuna 5
Tepehua 2
Tepehuan 2
Tereno 3
Tetu 22
Thai 12
Tho 12
Tigum 7
Tin 12
Tipai 2
Toba 4
Togbo 9
Tojolabal 2
Totonaco 2
Trio 4
Trique 2
Truk Atoll 19
Trumai 4
Tsamang 14
Tseltal 2
Tsimshian 1
Tsotsil 2
Tuei 4
Tyal 22
Tzutujil 2

Uguni 22
Uhuduni 22
Ulithi 19
Uspanteca 3
Ute 1

Vai 7

Wama 4
Wara 10
Waray 4
Winnebago 1
Witot (Huitoto) 4,5
Worora 15
Woura 4
Wunambal 15

Yagua page 5
Yaminawa 5
Yao 12
Yap 19
Yaqui 2
Yaruro 6
Yellowknife 1
Yucateco 2,3
Yumba 4
Yunnan 10

Zanaki 10
Zaparo 4
Zapoteco 2
Zoque 2
Zuni 1

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